



## Introduction

This handbook has been designed to help you prepare your family and your home for the potentially devastating effects of a hurricane.

By **planning** ahead you can minimize the dangers of these storms. By **planning** now you also reduce the discomforts of recovery and the time required to return your life to normal.

Please read this guide thoroughly and discuss it with your family – you should develop your **family plan** together. Write your plan on the pages provided and keep your handbook readily available during the *hurricane* season: June 1 through November 30.

Disaster Preparedness Office Naval Air Station, Pensacola FL (850) 452-4481/2/3/4/5

Website: www.ntmof.navy.mil/dpo/dpomain.htm



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## **Facts About Hurricanes**

The term "hurricane" originated from Spanish and Caribbean Indians who used the word as reference for big winds they believed to be caused by evil spirits. Commonly referred to as "the greatest storm on earth," hurricanes are like no other storm ever seen or experienced on this planet. A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone, which is the general term for all circulating weather systems originating in tropical and subtropical waters, around a relatively calm



center called the eye, as illustrated to the right. The tighter the eye, the more intense the storm.

#### Here are a few hurricanes to strike Florida in the past several years:

- **1992** Hurricane **Andrew** plowed across south Florida with 150 mph winds as a Category 4 storm, causing **\$30 billion** in damages.
- 1995 Brought 3 hurricanes and 1 tropical storm into Florida causing more than \$2.4 billion in damages. Allison buffeted Florida's panhandle with 75 mph winds; Erin, a direct hit on Pensacola, was recorded at 78 mph with gusts as high as 101 mph; and Opal, a category 4 hurricane, moved towards the Florida panhandle with sustained winds of 127 mph with gusts to 150 miles per hour. By the early morning hours of October 4, residents of Pensacola braced for what appeared to be the second direct hit of the hurricane season. As Opal approached the coast, she turned slightly and made landfall 15 nautical miles east of the Naval Air Station. Storm surges along the Florida panhandle ranged from 12 20 feet.
- 1998 Hurricane Earl made landfall over the Florida panhandle near Panama City as a Category 1 and the total damage estimate was \$79 million. Hurricane Georges, after hitting Key West with estimated maximum winds of 105 mph, made its final landfall near Biloxi, MS with a damage estimate of \$5.1 billion.

#### PLEASE BE PREPARED!



# **Conditions of Readiness**

The following conditions of readiness are used for both hurricanes and Tropical Storms (which have reached destructive winds of 58mph (50 knots).

- **6 Condition Five.** Seasonal condition from 01 June to 30 November. Review of readiness posture and training are conducted by all hands.
- **Condition Four.** Destructive winds are possible within seventy-two hours. A general state of readiness will be assumed.
- **Condition Three.** Destructive winds are possible within forty-eight hours. The majority of preparation for the storm should be accomplished during this phase.
- **2 Condition Two.** Destructive winds are anticipated within twenty-four hours.
- **O** Condition One. Destructive winds are anticipated within twelve hours.
- All Clear. Destructive winds have passed the area. Serious hazards may be present; downed power lines, uprooted trees, polluted water, high water and obstacles blown out of place. Exercise caution.



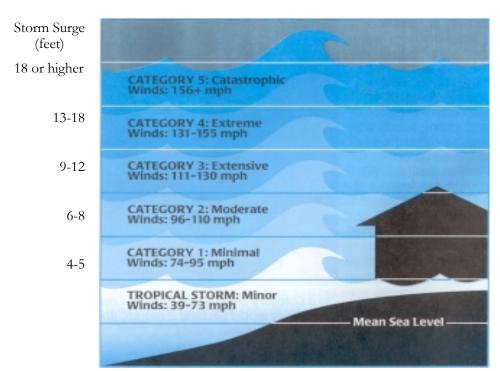
# **Hurricane Categories**

Once a tropical cyclone reaches hurricane strength (winds of 74 mph), it is placed into one of five categories to reflect wind speed and associated storm surge. The National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service use the Saffhir-Simpson Scale for the categorization of hurricanes. The five different categories are listed below:

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- CATEGORY 1 Winds 74-95 mph/64-82 knots
- **CATEGORY 2** Winds 96-110 mph/83-95 knots
- **CATEGORY 3** Winds 111-130 mph/96-113 knots
- **CATEGORY 4** Winds 131-155 mph/114-135 knots
- **CATEGORY 5** Winds in excess of 155 mph/135 knots

The following chart lists each storm category and its impact on a home at 5 feet above sea level.

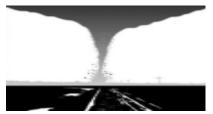




# Other Hazards

**Rain**: Hurricanes and tropical storms often bring very heavy rains for extended periods. From 6 to 20 inches of rain can fall in 24 hours or less producing flooding in many areas.

**Tornadoes:** As they move on shore, hurricanes can spawn numerous tornadoes. These tornadoes can occur without warning and add to the destructive potential of the hurricane.





# Atlantic Hurricane Names

<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	2002	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Alberto	Allison	Arthur	Ana	Alex
Beryl	Barry	Bertha	Bill	Bonnie
Chris	Chantal	Cristobal	Claudette	Charley
Debby	Dean	Dolly	Danny	Danielle
Ernesto	Erin	Edouard	Erika	Earl
Florence	Felix	Fay	Fabian	Frances
Gordon	Gabrielle	Gustav	Grace	Gaston
Helene	Humberto	Hanna	Henri	Hermine
Isaac	Iris	Isidore	Isabel	Ivan
Joyce	Jerry	Josephine	Juan	Jeanne
Keith	Karen	Kyle	Kate	Karl
Leslie	Lorenzo	Lili	Larry	Lisa
Michael	Michelle	Marco	Mindy	Matthew
Nadine	Noel	Nana	Nicholas	Nicole
Oscar	Opal	Omar	Odette	Otto
Patty	Pablo	Paloma	Peter	Paula
Rafael	Rebekah	Rene	Rose	Richard
Sandy	Sebastien	Sally	Sam	Shary
Tony	Tanya	Teddy	Teresa	Tomas
Valerie	Van	Vicky	Victor	Virginie
William	Wendy	Wilfred	Wanda	Walter



## Risk Assessment



No option is totally safe! However, evaluation of the available options will determine the <u>SAFEST</u> available to us. The three options are:

- Voluntary Area Evacuation
- On Base Shelters
- Off Base Shelters

# Risk Assessment #1: Voluntary Evacuation out of Pensacola is a good option if:

- You evacuate early to avoid traffic jams
- If your car is in very good condition
- If you are going to stay with family or friends



This picture represents the difficulties that we experience trying to evacuate Pensacola. The hazards of being trapped in stalled traffic are a real threat to your safety. Cars stalled in traffic tend to overheat, causing additional traffic jams. To make matters worse, there are not many hotels available between Pensacola and Montgomery!

Another serious problem is the extreme southern location of NAS Pensacola as illustrated below. To get from the Naval Air Station to I-10 could take as long as 3 to 5 hours.



To avoid a hurricane, you must travel north. All routes out of Pensacola have bottlenecks, causing traffic backup. During previous hurricanes, traffic has been stacked from Montgomery Alabama to Mobile and Pensacola.

Risk Assessment # 2: Unless ordered by civilian authorities (off base civilian housing) or military authorities (government housing), remain in your existing home in a "SAFER ROOM" as described below. The saying, "Hide from the winds, run from the surge" scores high marks in the "Risk Assessment" analysis. Take the following precautions:

Establish a "SAFER" room in your home. This is a room that is best suited to protect you and your family from missile hazards and from the devastating effects of a tornado. The best location is an interior room on the first floor of your home. Researchers, emergency response personnel and people cleaning up after a tornado have often found an interior room of a house still standing when all other above ground parts of the house have been destroyed. Closets, bathrooms and small storage rooms normally offer the best protection due to having only one door and no windows. Bathrooms have the advantage of including a water supply and toilet. You MUST put a mattress over your head during the destructive forces of the hurricane or during tornado alerts.

During hurricane Categories 4 and 5, you will be ordered to depart your existing government quarters for sheltering on base or off base. Disaster Preparedness will assist you and your family in every way possible.

Risk Assessment # 3: Go to a shelter.

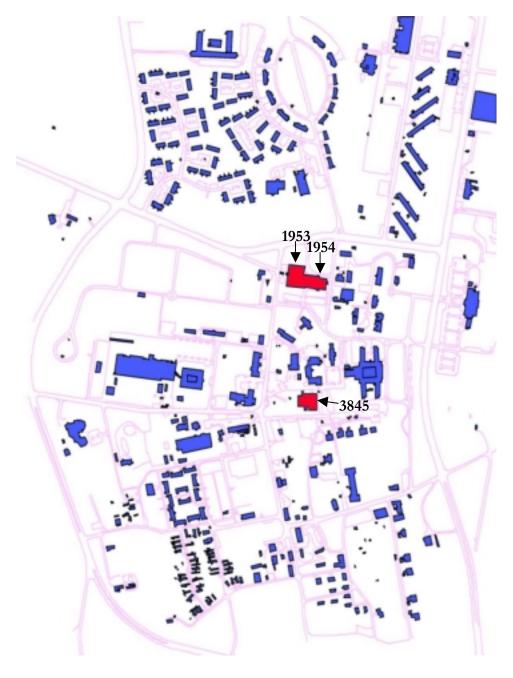


# On Base Shelters

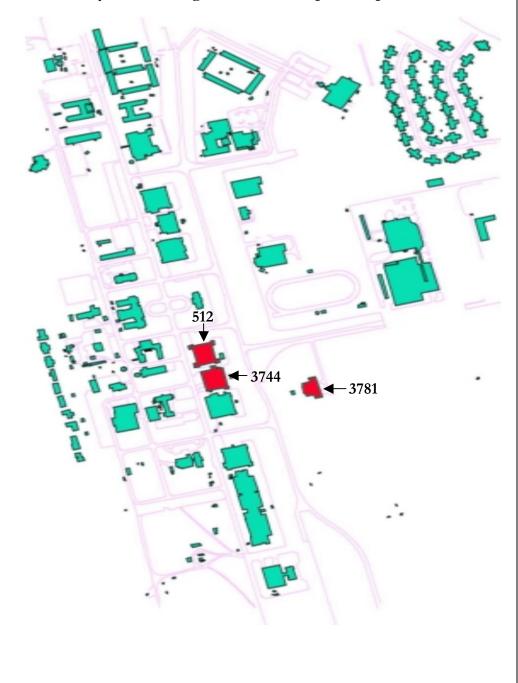
NAS Pensacola maintains on-base shelters at NAS Pensacola and NTTC Corry Station. The NAS EOC will open these shelters on a case by case basis. Information on shelters will be passed over CH-2 (Info), CH-3 (WEAR), CH-4 (WNAS) and Radio Station WCOA (1370 AM). For additional information, call the EOC at 452-4481/3/5.

Due to the large requirement to shelter personnel in the BOQ, BEQ, Schools Command and etc.., sheltering for families in government housing will be provided if available. The option to utilize off base shelters should be considered due to the resources available through the American Red Cross.

### NAS Pensacola Designated Shelter Map For Dependents



## Corry Station Designated Shelter Map For Dependents



#### NAS PENSACOLA SHELTERS

Building #	<u>Address</u>	<b>Capacity</b>
1954 (Housing)	51 Hovey Road	400
1953 (Housing)	51 Hovey Road	800
3845 (Housing)	118 Abb Street	440
3258 (BOQ)	691 San Carlos Road	900
3260 (BEQ)	740 San Carlos Road	750

#### NTTC CORRY SHELTERS

Building #	<u>Address</u>	<b>Capacity</b>
512 (Housing)	Chief's Way (North side)	550
513 (NASC)	Chief's Way (North side)	1,200
516 (Corry Students)	Chief's Way (North side)	650
1099 (Corry Students)	Chief's Way (North side)	1,500
3744 (Housing)	Chief's Way (North side)	800
3748 (NASC)	Chief's Way (North side)	600
3781 (Housing)	Chief's Way (South side)	280
3711 (NASC)	Chief's Way (South side)	320

#### WHITING SHELTERS

Building #	<u>Address</u>	<b>Capacity</b>
19 (Community Center)	Langley Street	160
1428 (EOC)	Yorktown Street	120
2942 (Sikes Hall)	Lexington Circle	360
2980 (Theater)	Yorktown Street	240
2992 (Supply Center)	Wasp Street	320



# Off Base Shelters



The American Red Cross (ARC) manages the below shelters for all Escambia County residents, including military (active duty and dependents). Although the ARC will provide free hot meals (cooked in the schools cafeteria), you will be expected to bring your own blanket, pillow, toiletries, infant care items, special diet foods, medicine and etc.

### **Escambia County Shelters**

Shelter Name	Address	<b>Capacity</b>
Bailey Middle	4110 Bauer Rd	1,500
Beggs Vocational	2404 Longleaf Dr	2,000
Bellview Elementary	4425 Bellview Ave	500
Bellview Middle	6201 Mobile Highway	1,000
Beulah Elementary	6201 Helms Rd	500
Brownsville Middle	3700 W.Avery St	1,000
Carver Middle	700 E.Hecker Rd,Century	500
Ernst Ward Middle	7650 Hwy 97,Walnut Hill	500
Jim Allen Elementary	1051 Hwy 95A, Cantonment	500
Lipscomb Elementary	10200 Ashton Brosnaham Rd	1,500
Northview High	4100 W.Hwy 4,Century	3,000
Ransom Middle	1000 W.Kingsfield Rd	1,500
Scenic Heights Elementary	3801 Cherry Laurel Dr	350
Sherwood Elementary	501 Cherokee Trail	350
Washington High	6000 College Pkwy	2,500
Warrington Middle	450 S.Old Corry Rd	850
Woodham High	150 E.Burgess Rd	2,500
Tate High	1771 Tate Rd	1,250
PJC (Special Needs) 1000 College Blvd	PJC Health Center,	, Bldg #3,

## Santa Rosa County Shelters

Avalon Middle School	5445 King Arthur's Way
Milton High School	103 N. Stewart St., Milton
Sims Middle School	5500 Education Drive

Berryhill Elementary (Special Needs) 4900 Berryhill Rd., Milton

**Special Needs Shelters**: Persons appropriate for placement in the Special Needs Shelter should be ambulatory and might include the following chronic problems: Foley catheter maintenance; Diabetics; Amputees; Medication maintenance, BP monitoring and IM injections; Severe Arthritics; Nasogastric or gastrostomy tubes; Ostomates; Alzheimer's; Stable Stroke cases; Stable Cardiac cases; Stable Cancer cases; 02 therapy (COPD) patients; Sterile dressings (if accompanied with a nursing care plan and supplies); Hospice patients (if free of medical conditions listed above for Hospital care); and/or Bedridden and total care patients will be accepted if they are accompanied by a responsible caregiver.

Admission to the Naval Hospital. Persons with the following conditions require more complex care than will be available in a Special Needs Shelter. Persons need to discuss with their physicians about the need for admission to a hospital: IV Therapy; Hyperalimentation; Renal Dialysis; Ventilator patients; Third trimester pregnancy; Isolation patients; Medically complex children; and/or Psychiatric patients.



# What To Do Before June 1

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Planning is the key to success! With your family present, ans following questions to see if you must evacuate.	wer the	
• Is my house located in a flood zone or storm surge area? Surge maps are available at www.escambia-emergency.com	□Yes	□No
• Is my home vulnerable to hurricane winds (mobile home, etc.)	RV, and □Yes	ΩN
If either of the above items are "Yes" you must plan to evacuon base or off base shelter.	iate to eit	her an
Are valuables and important papers copied and placed in a waterproof, safe place	□Yes	<b>□</b> No
• Write all important names, addresses, phone numbers, acc policy numbers, etc. of doctors, insurance agents (health, flood lawyers, family and friends. Most insurance companies cover resulting from winds not damage caused by floods (even the caused the flood). Check with your insurance company!	od, auto, l r only dan	home). nage
Misc Items:		



# What To Do Before June 1

☐ Containers for drinking water (5 gallons per person, minimum)	Bring only items indicated in this column to a shelter.
☐ Seal water containers tightly, label and date them when filled, and store in a cool, dark place	☐ Military Shelters: Bring food items to support your family for at least 24 hours. First meal: Sandwiches, chips
☐ Containers for sewage – 5-gallon buckets, with covers (at least 2)	& etc. Other meals: Canned goods, peanut butter, crackers, & etc.
☐ Heavy-duty trash bags	☐ Baby food, diapers and formula
☐ Bleach (pure, unscented, liquid)	☐ Extra prescription medicine (2-week supply)
☐ Water purification tablets	☐ Battery-powered radio and extra batteries
☐ Non perishable (canned or packaged) food and beverages (at least a 3-day supply)	☐ 2 flashlights and 2 extra packets of batteries
☐ Pet carrier(s), extra pet food and	☐ List of important phone numbers
water  ☐ Non-electric can opener	☐ Insurance policies/titles to real property
☐ Emergency/camping cooking	☐ Blankets & Pillows
equipment and fuel	☐ Toiletries
☐ Fire extinguisher	☐ Insect repellant
☐ Portable cooler	☐ Special dietary needs
☐ Matches or lighters	□ Cash
Rope	<u> </u>
☐ Duct tape	
☐ Tarp	



# **Tropical Cyclone Condition 4**

A hi	arricane may affect our area in 72 hours. Now is the time to:
	Check your hurricane supplies/survival kit
	If you live in a Trailer or an RV, prepare to evacuate!
<b>6</b>	<b>Tropical Cyclone Condition 3</b>
A hi	arricane may affect our area in 48 hours. Now is the time to:
	Contact family members to coordinate efforts.
	Turn refrigerator/freezer to coldest settings.
	Begin installing shutters or pre-cut plywood.
	Pool owners: Don't drain your pool completely, drop the level by 1 or 2 feet. Place outdoor furniture and pool equipment into the pool. Turn off electricity to pool pump. Add extra chlorine to compensate for heavy rains.
	Fill your fuel tanks early: Automobile, propane, etc.
	Place valuables into waterproof containers or plastic bags.
	Freeze water in plastic jugs. Fill up emergency water containers NOW.
	Get extra cash.
<u></u>	<b>Tropical Cyclone Condition 2</b>
A hu	arricane may affect our area in 24 hours. Now is the time to:
	Sterilize bathtub, jugs, bottles, cooking utensils and other containers. To do this, scrub thoroughly, sponge and swab with regular, unscented liquid chlorine bleach, then rinse. Let the tub and other

Keep 5-gallon buckets, with tight-fitting lids, for use as emergency

toilets. Line each bucket with a heavy-duty plastic trash bag.

containers dry, then fill with water.

- Clear your yard of loose objects such as hoses, BBQ grills, lawn chairs, trash cans and etc. and secure them inside your house.
- ☐ Protect valuables and electrical equipment.
  - Move them away from windows.
  - Cover them with plastic bags.
  - Place them in cabinets, large appliances or closets.
- ☐ If the evacuation order applies to you:
  - Call friends/relatives and let them know your evacuation destination.
  - Secure all windows and doors tightly.
  - Load your survival kit.
  - Turn off electricity, water and gas.



# **Tropical Cyclone Condition 1**

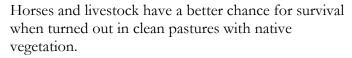
A hurricane may affect our area in 12 hours. Now is not the time to relax! At this point, you should be ready for the hurricane. Make sure that you have your candles and batteries ready due to loss of electrical power. Power companies often secure power before the storm arrives to reduce the impact of storm damage to the electrical grids. When damaging winds approach, retreat to your "SAFER ROOM" with a mattress over your heads.



## **Other Considerations**

### Family pets are not allowed in public shelters

If you must leave your pet at home, prepare an area that is easily cleaned, such as a bathroom or utility room. Have something for your pet to climb up on in case of rising water. Do not leave the animal near a window. Leave several days supply of dry food and water in non-spillable containers.









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#### **Emergency Restroom Facilities**

• A chemical port-a-john can be created:



- 1. Use 5-gallon buckets lined with heavy-duty plastic garbage bags.
- 2. Add about ½ cup of lime or regular, unscented, liquid chlorine bleach to the bucket as a disinfectant and deodorizer. Keep lids on firmly.
- 3. Keep buckets in a cool, dark place.
- 4. DO NOT DISPOSE OF HUMAN WASTE THROUGH YOUR REGULAR TRASH PICKUP! Dispose of the waste by flushing it down your toilet as soon as sewer services are restored.



- 5. Clean and disinfect the buckets immediately.
- Your toilet can be used by flushing until the bowl has no water. Then, line with heavy-duty trash bags and disinfect with chlorine bleach after each use. When full, tie shut and remove to an outside location.

If significant sewer outages have occurred, instructions for disposal of human wastes will be announced. Otherwise, when the system is operating again, dump the waste you've collected into your toilet and flush.

#### NO ELECTRICITY . . .

- Don't plug portable generators into your home's electrical outlet! **This could injure or kill neighbors or electrical crews.** Place generator outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Plug appliances directly into the generator.
- If using a generator, conserve fuel by limiting appliance usage to the bare essentials.

#### HOW TO PREPARE SAFE DRINKING WATER

If you have exhausted your water supplies and have a well, you can follow some water purification procedures until water service is restored.

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Contaminated water can contain microorganisms that cause disease. You should purify any water of which you're uncertain. There are many ways to purify water; but none are perfect. Often the best solution is a combination of methods.

Before purifying, let any suspended particles settle to the bottom, or strain them through layers of clean cloth.

The following are three purification methods, all of which kill microbes:

**BOILING** is the safest way to purify water. Bring water to a rolling boil for 10 minutes, keeping in mind that some water will evaporate. Of course, let cool before drinking. Boiled water will taste better if you put oxygen back into it. Do this by pouring water back and forth between 2 clean containers. This also will improve the taste of stored water.

**CHLORINATION** uses pure, unscented, liquid chlorine bleach to kill microorganisms in water. Add 2 drops of bleach per quart of water (4 drops if the water is cloudy), stir and let stand for 30 minutes. If the water does not smell or taste of chlorine at that point add another 2 drops and let stand for 15 minutes.

**PURIFICATION TABLETS** release chlorine and iodine into the water. They are inexpensive and are available at most sporting goods stores and

some drug stores. Follow the package directions. Usually 1 tablet is enough for 1 quart of water. Double the dose for cloudy water.



## After The Storm

Leave your "safer room" slowly and carefully. Inspect damage inside your house only. Beware of outside animals/reptiles seeking shelter in or around your home.

- ☐ Protect your belongings from further damage.
- ☐ Call 9-1-1 to report life-threatening emergencies only not damages or power outages.

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## After The Storm (Continued)

- ☐ Wait for the all clear signal from local authorities before you go outside, drive, or return home. Emergency vehicles have priority use of roadways.
- Avoid opening your refrigerator or freezer. This will allow your food to remain cool for a longer period of time.

When venturing outside, avoid downed or dangling utility wires. Be especially careful when cutting or clearing fallen trees or walking through water puddles. They may have power lines tangled or laying in them.

- Report property damage to your insurance agent immediately. Your agent should provide you with claim forms and arrange for an insurance adjuster to visit your property and assess the damage.
- Make emergency repairs and document them. **Keep all receipts and take photographs of the damages, before and after emergency repairs, to submit with your claim.**



• Take precautions if the damages require you to leave your home. Secure your property. Remove valuable items. Lock windows and doors. Contact your insurance agent and leave a phone number where you can be reached.

#### **CONSUMER PROTECTION TIPS**

Home repairs after a disaster may be the most stressful time for a consumer. The following tips will assist you in identifying unlicensed contractors and con artists:

- Be extremely cautious of anyone coming to your home uninvited and offering to do home repairs. Call phone number on business card.
- Don't be pressured into making a quick decision. Ask for references and get a second and third opinion.
- Don't be pressured! Don't pay balance until work is completed

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### **Important Numbers To Know:**

NAS Pensacola
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 452-4481
Quarterdeck (QD) 452-3100 x0
NAS Whiting Field
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 623-7380
Quarterdeck (QD) 623-7437

NTTC Corry Station  Quarterdeck (QD) 452-6.	512
NETPDTC Saufley Field  Quarterdeck 452-1	628
NAVTRAMETOCFAC (Weather Recording) 452-3 Web Site: www.ntmof.navy.mil	882
<b>Escambia County Emergency Management</b> 595-3 Web Site: www.escambia-emergency.com	311
Santa Rosa County Emergency Management 983-5 Web Site: www.santarosa-emergency.com	360

**NAS Meridian Evacuation Hotline:** (601)679-3530/1/2 only if NAS Pensacola has dispatched personnel to Meridian to man the hotline. A 1-800 number will be issued at time of activation.

#### **Broadcast Stations**

WNAS-TV (Channel 4 on base) and WEAR (Channel 3) Radio Station WCOA (1370 AM)

Reminder: It is the responsibility of the service member to ensure that their chain-of-command is aware of their evacuation plans. Check in daily for updates.

BE SMART BE SAFE

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## Personal Notes

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<b>Personal Notes</b>	Personal Notes
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